ess of the combined output of Great Russia, Austria, Spain, Belgiun and the Scandinavian countries. The great State of Texas has taken front rank in live stock, and has, since our civil war, ncreased her cotton crop more than 1,000

WE EXCEL IN ALL. "United, we are marching forward to grander industrial and commercial victories We excel in all the elements of true greatness and mightiest governments of earth. "Two weeks ago Indiana dedicated the monuments erected in memory of her brave sons who fought at Chickamauga. Ex-Confederates joined with us in this dedicatory service. General Boynton, superintendent of the Chickamauga Military Park, said in receiving the Indiana monuments that it was the first time the bive and gray had loined in such a service. It was an imessive and no less inspiring scene to see the survivors of that bloody battle unite in harmonious action on such an occasion. Inspiring, for it gave evidence that past fties are to be forgotten and fraternal relations are to be cherished. Ad-oressing himself to the dedicatory service, Colonel Fort, of the Confederate army, said he desired 'to show his appreciation and to recognize the chivairic spirit manifested by the Legislature of Indiana in voting to return to the Texas Rangers the battle flag captured by Indiana soldiers.' He said for this reason he was glad to take part in cating the monuments of this State. He further said the return of this flag ild do more to unite in fraternal union the bine and the gray than any event North or South since the war. "May I in conclusion give a stanza or two from a poem of that gifted bard and ex-Confederate Frank L. Stanton, which repre-

sents the sentiment of the Southern vet-"But now I'm in the Union. I see there The flag our fathers fought for; her rippling rilis of red All giorious and victorious; the splendor of And I say, "The blood of heroes dyed all

her crimson bars." "'I'm for that flag forever, 'gainst foes on sea or shore. Who shames her? Who defames her? Give me my gun once more; We'll answer when they need us-when the war fires light the night; There's a Lee still left to lead giory of the fight.

"We're one in heart forever, we're one in heart and hand; The flag's a challenge to the sea, a garland on the land; We're united, one great country; freedom's the watchword still There's a Lee that's left to lead us, let the

storm break where it will Rejoicing in this union that will henceforth be defended by the brave Texas rs as valiantly as by Indianians, ture, which is expressive of the voice of the becomes my pleasant duty to return to your Excellency this battle flag, callantly carried in war by Terry's Texas angers, braver men than whom never drew sword in battle. This act proclaims more eloquently than words of mine In-diana's joy that henceforth the daring in-trepidity of Texas heroes will be displayed in carrying the fiag of our Union to victory against all its foes.
"Take this flag and may it henceforth be

an emblem of unity and good will between the great States of Indiana and Texas and a seal of their fidelity to the national Union. " 'Lord of the universe, shield us and guide Trusting Thee always, through shadow

Thou hast united us; who shall divide us? Keep us. O keep us, the "many in one. The flag is an interesting relic. The Rangs claim that it was never captured; that t was lost while they were in retreat. The Indianians, however, assert that it fell into heat of battle. Terry's Rangers was one of the most gallant regiments of the The question of the return of this flag by the State of Indiana to the survivors of the Rangers has been long disd, and in a manner that attracted attention the country over.

Governor Mount and the members of his staff by the citizens of Dallas at the Dallas building. The Indiana Governor and his party were driven to the reception at 9 o'clock, a flag bearer on the front coach carrying the staff colors. They were reeived by a party composed of members of the select circle of Dallas society. To-morrow morning the party will leave for home. A special train furnished by the tizens will carry them from here to Fort Worth, thirty miles west, and then to Sherman, sixty miles north, in order to enable the Indianians to view a portion of the famous "black lands" farming belt of

OUTRAGE AND MURDER

Their Victim a Prominent Woman of Eastern Kentucky.

MAYSVILLE, Ky., Oct. 5 .- Mrs. James Lashbrook, the wife of a well-to-do farmer and member of one of the oldest families in this county, was ravished and murdered this afternoon at her home at Clark's Station six miles from this city. While alone at home she went to an outhouse and while tramps, who have been in the neighborhood for several days, attacked her. After the utrage her assailants secured a club and eat out the woman's brains. A crowd s searching the surrounding country for the To-night the officers brought in Richard

man, a young negro, who has confessed aving murdered Mrs. Lashbrook. They were able to get him into the jall through a ob of five hundred people only by telling the crowd they were not sure of Coleman's guilt. It is doubtful that they will be able to save the negro's life through the night.

Mob Breaks the Jail Door.

MAYSVILLE, Ky., Oct. 6 .- At 2 o'clock this morning the mob broke down the jail door. The first man to enter was thrown by the guards inside, when then stood off the crowd with drawn guns. The mob mpt to lynch Coleman will be made when reinforcements reach here from the neigh-borhood in which Mrs. Lashbrook lived.

Illinois Central Gives \$50,000. ST. LOUIS, Oct. 5.—The Illinois Central Railroad to-day subscribed \$50,000 towards the \$5,000,000 stock fund of the St. Louis world's fair, celebrating the Louisiana pur-chase centennial, to be held in 1903. This ically insures the full subscription of ,000,000 from the steam railroads and kindred interests and makes the speedy closing of the fund a certainty.

WEATHER FORECAST.

Fair To-Day and To-Morrow, with Variable Winds.

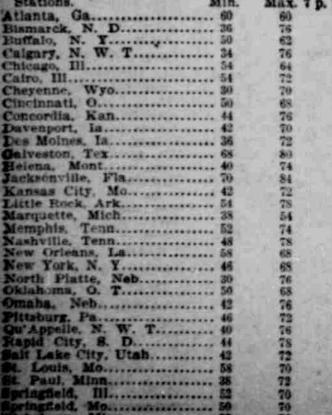
WASHINGTON, Oct. 5 .- Forecast for two For Ohio, Indiana and Illinois-Fair Fri-

day and Saturday; variable winds. Local Observations on Thursday. Bar. Ther. R.H. Wind. Pre. N'east. 0.00

Maximum temperature, 63; minimum tempera-Pollowing is a comparative statement of the mean temperature and total precipitation for

Departure from normal..... -2 -0.06parture since Oct. 1 -11 Departure since Jan. 1....-196 C. F. R. WAPPENHANS. Local Forecast Official.

Yesterday's Temperatures. Max. 7 p. m.



STEAMER LEONA BURNED

SUPPOSED TO HAVE CAUGHT FIRE ON THE WAY TO NEW YORK.

Raced Into Port with Hatches Closed, and Soon Broke Out Into Flames -An Unfortunate Ship.

NEW YORK, Oct. 5 .- The Mallory line steamer Leona was burned and sunk at her wharf in East river to-night. The cargo of tobacco and 8.000 bales of cotton and valued at over \$250,000, is a total loss. The damage to the boat is \$50,000 It is believed that the Leona, which salled from Galveston Sept. 27, caught fire at sea several days ago, since which time she has proceeded at full speed, with battened hatches, for this port. At 3:30 p. m. to-day the Leona came racing up East river to her pier, where haste was made to debark the passengers and open the hatches. An hour later an army of men was vainly fighting a fire in the steamer's hold. Finally the ship was scuttled.

As soon as the Leona made fast to her pier about 4 o'clock the officers of the vessel, commanded by Captain Wilder, or- trade have been chartered by the British dered the members of the crew to try to put the fire in the hold out without calling the fire department. This was soon found to be impossible and an alarm was sent in. By 5:30 o'clock ten streams were playing freight lines, though the complete list is not | those in other lands who are struggling to from fire engines and six streams from fire boats. The firemen had a hard time to get at the flames, as the boat came into dock stern foremost, leaving the burning portion out in the water. .

At 6 o'clock about seventy firemen, with the chief and deputies, were on the boat working to keep the fire from spreading towards the stern. It was found to be beyond the efforts of the firemen, and an order was given to open the fore and after | but officials of the company said that they portholes in order to allow the water to enter and make her settle. The water already pouring into the boat was managing to run along the bilge keels until it had reached aft, and the ship showed evidence of listing to starboard. Most of the firemen finally left the ship by sliding down a hose which was fastened to the wheel. About half a dozen men who were on the starboard side of the boat were unable to get to the pier and kept right on working as if nothing was happening to endanger commenced to sink slowly but surely until with a final list she went down. The men were thrown into the water. Deputy Chief Duane and Fireman Thomas McFarland, of engine No. 12, had to battle for life and were rescued with difficulty. Duane lost his helmet and was dragged out more dead than alive. Several of the fire boats engaged in the work of rescuing the firemen were nearly carried down by the sinking of the

At 7:30 o'clock to-night a report that shook the deck plates forward showed the presence of gas and possibly powder in the forward hold. Another report came at about a fifteen-minute interval and a third ten minutes later. The explosions were not serious enough to cause a further inflow of water. At about 8:15 the flames were under control at the hatchway and the entire work was confined to the forward hatch. The flames were so persistent that they were not under control for a long time, and the New Yorker was kept at work playing on

her all night. The cause of the fire is a mystery. The boat left Galveston on Wednesday, Sept. 27, and made her eight days' run without spe-cial incident. It was said by one of the passengers that three days ago the hatches were battened down and upon questions being put to Captain Wilder he said the cause was the high seas. From that time the ship has gone at full speed toward New York, safely reaching here to-day. The same passenger said that on several occasions he had detected smoke, but had not thought particularly about it, as the captain said all was well. Captain Wilder denies that the ship was on fire at sea and says that the first he knew of the fire was when the hatches were lifted to-day after the arrival. The insurance on the Leona is not known. A somewhat similar experience befell the

ship in 1898. On May 8 she left New York for her trip South and on the next morning fire was discovered coming up her hatchway from the hold. The fire rapidly grew larger and the City of Augusta, which was passing. was signaled for assistance. She took the passengers and rendered all assistance pospon reaching this port on May found that thirteen steerage passengers had been burned to death. They were found in a blackened heap in the steerage. At that time Captain Wilder was suspended for six months for supposed failure to properly take care of the fire. During the war with Spain the Leona was used as a United States transport.

UNPROFITABLE BUSINESS.

Fire Losses Increasing and Expenses of Insurance Companies Advancing. NEW YORK, Oct. 5 .- The fire loss of the United States and Canada for the month of September, as compiled from the Journal of Commerce and Commercial Bulletin records, amounts to \$12,778,800. The following table will show the losses for the first nine months of 1899, in comparison with the same

period in 1898: \$10,718,000 February 12.629.300 March 7,645,200 April 8,211,000 September 14,208,650

Totals \$89,164,000 It will be seen that the 1899 losses, so far, exceed those of the same months of 1898 by over \$10,000,000. The paper comments: "These statistics confirm the opinions reiterated in these columns earlier in the year, that the fire insurance business in the United States is on an unhealthy and unprofitable basis, and that the year 1899 will result in a net loss on actual underwriting for a large majority of the fire companies doing a general business throughout the field. Rates have rapidly fallen; fires have become heavier and more frequent, and the expense ratio has been seriously advanced by the recent action of the Western Union. which fixes fire insurance commissions and rates in the West. That body advanced agents' commissions very heavily. We have decrease of income; increase in loss payments and greater cost of doing business;

so the three important factors in fire in-surance are adverse to the hope of profit." Furniture Factory Burned. SOUTH ASHBURNHAM, Mass., Oct. 5 .-The large furniture factory of the Allen-Thompson-Whitney Company, of Boston, at South Ashburnham, was destroyed by fire to-day, at a loss of from \$50,000 to \$75,000. which is fully covered by insurance. About 130 men are thrown out of employment.

STILL WAITING.

(Concluded from First Page.) at Sandspruit was reinforced yesterday, but no general force is expected." This information is important, as it contradicts the alarmist dispatch of the Daily Telegraph, which was timed at noon yesterday. The Times, in its second edition to-day, publishes the following dispatch from Pietermaritzburg, dated Oct. 4: "The wild statements emanating from Ladysmith and New Castle that the Boers have crossed the frontier is without foundation. The British military authorities in Natal do not expect the Boers to cross the border at present unless their leaders lose control of

The London edition of the Standard and Diggers' News, a Boer organ, publishes the following dispatch from Johannesburg, dated yesterday: "It is expected that 30,000 burghers from the Transvaal and the Orange Free State will be on their respective borders this evening (Wednesday.) should the hostilities be protracted there is much fear that the Zulus and Matabeles will rise against the whites and that massacres and disasters will follow. The Zulu chiefs have been summoning their tribes from the Rand for weeks past. Stories of outrages committed by the Boers upon refugees from the Transvaal continue to pour in. A bad incident oc-curred at Kroonstadt, where a deputation from a trainload of 2,000 refugees attempted to buy provisions, but were driven out by Boers armed with blacksnakes.

An unconfirmed report says that martial law has been proclaimed in the Transvaal. Advices from Bloemfontein say that the town, the capital of the Orange Free State, presents a most animated appearance. Armed burghers go about everywhere, al-though the government still professes hopes

A special dispatch from Johannesburg says: "As a natural result of the panic there is considerable lawlessness. The regular distribution of letters has ceased. The government has commandered all dynamite

moved and placed under strict guard at various depots. A strong guard has been stationed at the reservoir to prevent tampering with the water. The government has turned over the Ferriera mine to the di-rectors on condition that work is to pro-ceed. The Stock Exchange is closed." Mafeking reports that it is asserted there on reliable authority that the burghers have been enjoined not to cross the western frontier or interfere with civilians, but to resist the passage of an armed force. Intelligence from Cape Town includes an official denial of the rumor that the British

have crossed the Transvaal frontier near Kimberly. There is a definite feeling throughout the Cape that the British delay in forwarding reinforcements is very dangerous. The utmost enthusiasm prevails and many are anxious to place their services at the disposal of the government. Some of the refugees from Johannesburg now in Cape Town are resorting to acts of violence, smashing windows and thieving. It is expected that, although the Dutch in Cape Colony are likely to remain quiet in rdinary circumstances, they will join their brethren of the Orange Free State in case the Basutos commence hostilities. It is expected that another Rand shipment of bullion to the extent of £1,000,000 is in danger of confiscation by the Transvaal authorities.

TRANSPORTS CHARTERED.

Many Big Steamers Taken by the British Government.

NEW YORK, Oct. 5 .- The Tribune to-morrow will say: "Surprise and interest have been excited in shipping circles by the news that within the last three days some thirtygovernment for periods of three months and

Among the vessels chartered are a num-

ber belonging to the big passenger and known at the offices of the lines in this city, as the transactions were conducted abroad. Of the Cunard line boats, the Aurania and the Servia are known to have been chartered, and the Mongolian and three others have been engaged from the Allen line. At the office of the Wilson line it was said that several of the ships had been bespoke, but their names are withheld. The Mohawk and the America, belonging to the Atlantic Transport Company, have been chartered, did not wish to charter any more. The White Star liner Nomadic has been chartered and it is said that the others of the line have all been engaged, but this was not positively confirmed at the office. The opinion was expressed, however, that none of the larger and faster vessels would be taken by the British government. Besides the regular liners and the tramp steamships sailing from this city which have been chartered a number of vessels sailing from other American ports have been enamong them four Cunard boats in the Boston and Liverpool service. are the Pavonia, the Corinthia, the Cephalonia and the Catalonia, also steamers from the Leland line between Boston and Liverpool and the Dominion and Warren lines,

perating between the same ports. It is also reported that the Chicago and the Columbian, of the Wilson and Furness-Leyland lines, Boston-London service, had seen contracted for, but this could not be confirmed. Other boats are British steamers El Prah and Montezuma, which, as far as known, are not attached to any particu-

Prices that have been paid for the various steamers, it is said, range from 12 shillings 6 pence to 17 shillings 6 pence a ton a month, according to the character of the steamers, the lower rate being for cargo carriers and the higher rate for the passenger and semi-pasenger vessels.

AWAITING BRITAIN'S NOTE.

Meanwhile the Transvaal Is Mobilizing Its Forces on the Frontier.

PRETORIA, Oct. 5. - F. W. Reitz, the Transvaal secretary of state, in the course of an interview given yesterday to a representative of the Associated Press said "The Transvaal government is awaiting the next imperial dispatch, which ought to conthe final proposals of Great Britain. The British agent, Conyngham Greene, has informed me that the dispatch is in process of preparation, but that some days will elapse before it will be ready. In the meantime the Transvaal forces are mobilizing and going to the frontier. The governor, however, has issued strict orders to commandants and all other military officers to n no case violate British territory. Several boxes of bar gold which wer odged at the National Bank of the South African republic were this afternoon commandered by the Transvaal government, who gave the companies full receipts. The German group offered no objection provided sufficient funds were left to pay working

The storekeepers here are barricading REPLY TO CAPE COLONY DUTCH.

Mr. Chamberlain Says the Transvaal Is Acting Unjustly. LONDON, Oct. 5 .- A petition to Queen Victoria, signed by fifty-eight members of the Cape House of Assembly, has been forwarded through the British high commissioner, Sir Alfred Milner, pointing out that the petitioners, who are related by blood and through marriage to residents of the Transvaal, are materially interested in the maintenance of peace, urging the abandonment of warlike measures, "as the Transvaal is not fully awakened to the wisdom of liberal concessions," and praying her Majesty to appoint a commission forthwith to confer with the Boers, as the petitioners are convinced that if the present franchise act is inadequate the Transvaal gov-

ernment is prepared to make further conessions to the outlanders. The petitioners, in closing, declare their loyal devotion to the throne and person of the Queen. To-day the secretary of state for the colonies. Mr. Chamberlain, sent the followterests of British subjects of Dutch descent South Africa. One of the main objects rights and privileges similar to those enjoyed by the Dutch in Cape Colony. The imperial government has shown the Transvaal every consideration consistent with this object and deeply regret that their efforts for a peaceful settlement have hitherto been unsuccessful. The imperial authorities are unable to adopt the suggestion of the petitioners, for the reasons stated in the note to the Transvaal of Sept. 12. In view of the refusal of the Transvaal to entertain that moderate conciliatory offer the imperial authorities have been compelled to formulate their own proposals regarding a final settlement, which will shortly be communicated to the Transvaal.

Five Transports Arrive at Durban. DURBAN: Natal, Oct. 5 .- Five Indian transports, with two regiments of infantry, a battery of artillery and part of the Nineteenth Hussars arrived to-day. Major General Sir Archibald Hunter, accompanied by the officers of his staff, landed immediately. Owing to the heavy rain falling at the time there were few spectators of the debarkation.

Queensland's Contingent Mast Hurry. BRISBANE, Oct. 5 .- The colonial government has received instructions from London that the Queensland contingent for South Africa must be dispatched before Oct. 31.

Gift to Railway Employes. SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 5.—The Crocker Estate Company, composed of the heirs of the late Charles Crocker, one of the builders of the Central Pacific Railroad, has made a gift to the employes of the Southern Pacific Railroad of the Crocker homestead, at Sacramento, to be used as a hospital for Southern Pacific employes. The building, with the ground on which it is situated, is valued at \$250,000.

Land Grant Trouble Settled.

TRINIDAD, Col., Oct. 5 .- The Maxwell

land-grant trouble was settled to-day

through the efforts of State Senator Casimir. The settlers concede the title of land to the grant company and the latter allows them to keep their homes on a liberal rental system and agrees to at once begin extensive public improvements. Twenty-Mile Motor Race. ST. LOUIS, Oct. 5 .- Some excellent racing entertained a select crowd at Athletic Park to-day. The twenty-mile motor cycle

race between Miller and Judge and Stone

and Pierce resulted in a win for the former

team by a length. Time, 37:05 2-5. Miller is

champion long-distance rider of the world Fast Train Wrecked. TOLEDO, O., Oct. 5 .- A fast train on the New York, Chicago & St. Louis road wrecked at 6 o'clock to-night at Belle-Engineer Tracey was badly injured Fireman Lynch, Baggageman Harper and Mail Clerk Glasgow were slightly injured. The passengers escaped.

Beautiful Complexions by Using lin's Liquid Pearl, 50c, pink or white. lightful, marvelous results; harmless,

IN SOUTH AFRICA.

der His Good Offices-Col. W. J.

Bryan an Exception.

URGE MEDIATION has been formed which proposes to build the first railroad on the island of Hawaii. The PUBLIC MEN ANXIOUS TO AVERT WAR

sultation with Engineer Bishop, who is now surveying the route. Petition President McKinley to Ten-

NEW YORK, Oct. 5.-Several hundred signatures were added to-day to the petition to President McKinley urging him to offer his friendly service as mediator between England and the two South African republics, the Transvaal and the Orange Free State. The petition was signed by judges of the United States Courts, Governors of States, the presiding officers of state legislatures, senators, members of Congress, eminent ecclesiastical dignitaries, presidents of colleges and other citizens whose stand-

ing is of the highest. W. J. Bryan declined to sign the petition because of the attitude of the United States on the Philippine question, although he indorsed the suggestion that the government should use its good offices to prevent war. five vessels engaged in the transatlantic Mr. Bryan telegraphed to the World tonight: "I do not desire to join in the petition to the President on this or any other subject. Our refusal to recognize the right of the Filipinos to self-government will embarrass us if we express sympathy with follow the doctrines set forth in the Decla-

ration of Independence." Ex-Vice President Adlai Stevenson, ex-Senator John B. Henderson, Congressman Grosvenor, Republican leader of the House of Representatives, and W. B. Hornblower all indorse the petition to President Mc-

The World to-day received from the secretary of President Kruger the following "Gen. James O'Beirne has been appointed commissioner extraordinary to further our interests in America. We wish most earnestly that impartial arbitration may determine the present dispute and pre-vent war, which will be an outrage against religion and humanity. If war comes we are prepared to maintain our rights to the utmost, and for that purpose both the re-publics are mobilizing their entire forces on the borders, as the British troops are already there."

Simultaneous with the reception of this dispatch came the announcement that Dr. York, had recommended Gen. James R. Beirne as Boer commissioner to United States. It was also announced that Dr. Bosman's recommendation had been ac-

The secretary of the Orange Free State cabled from Bloemfontein as follows: "I port of the republican cause here. He favors arbitration, would welcome the mediation of dy action, as our citizen forces are in the field and each day's delay strengthens the opponents' and weakens our republic's

cordial indorsement of the petition to Presi-The Archbishop of Canterbury, in reply

to a telegram inviting his opinion as to the acceptability of mediation by President Mc-Kinley, telegraphed as follows: "The Archf Canterbury has no claim to represent the public opinion of England, but it is uitlanders are ill-treated and it is our duty Cardinal Logue, of Ireland, replied as folows: "I can give no answer to your question, though I am most anxious for peace."

Archbishop Croke, of Ireland, telegraphed: earnestly desiring to avoid the horrors of war, I do not feel myself qualified to express an opinion as to whether mediation by the United States would be generally acceptable in England."

O'Beirne to Represent Kruger. NEW YORK, Oct. 5 .- General James R. O'Beirne made the announcement to-night that he had been appointed commissioner extraordinary in the United States for the Transvaal by President Kruger. The appointment was made two days ago by a cablegram sent to the Rev. Dr. Bosman, Kruger's personal friend and adviser, who was in this country attending the Pan-Presbyterian conference at Washington. A portion of the cablegram was of a private nature and was not given out. Such por-tions as General O'Beirne disclosed follow: "Kindly communicate to General James R. O'Beirne that the government has decided to appoint him its commissioner extraordinary and expresses the hope that he will accept the post. • • I may add that the dispute has now reached the most acute stage. The forces of this republic ave mobilized on the frontier, while those of the Orange Free State are mobilizing, and all prospects of a peaceful settlement seem to be vanishing. We are still willing to arbitrate. If General O'Beirne accepts

le was once commissioner of immigration. and under Mayor Strong was commissioner Bosman Working for Peace. PRETORIA, Oct. 6.-Rev. Dr. Bosman, the Dutch Reformed minister of Pretoria, now visiting in the United States, is reported as doing good work in the interests ing reply: "The imperial government is ported as doing good work in the interests not unmindful of the sympathies and in- of peace. Strong hopes are entertained in official circles that President McKinley may be induced by the people of the United of the imperial policy is to secure for the be induced by the people of the United non-Dutch inhabitants of the Transvaal States to offer mediation in the present crisis. Gen. James R. O'Beirne has been apointed the special representative in the United States of this republic to work in the

kindly request him to cable at once in re-

gard to duties, which we will advise by

by Reitz, state secretary of the South African Republic. General O'Beirne was

provost marshal under President Lincoln.

The government is reducing official salaries on a sliding scale. Those receiving more than \$2,000 have had their salaries reduced 45 per cent, a saving altogether of \$16,000 a month has been effected. The town is being divided into wards and special po-In an interview Secretary of State Reitz

lice officers are being sworn in said: "The government desires, if possible, that all of the mines remain working as long as possible. The government has promised to give every assistance in its power to enable them to do so, and where it is necessary for the continued working of the mines that British subjects should remain the government promises them every protection. Should war unfortunately occur we will give the miners every opportunity, if they desire, to leave the country safely.

WILL CONTEST THE WILL Mrs. Plant Wants Some of the Millionaire's Vast Estate.

NEW YORK, Oct. 5.- The Times to-morrow will say: "The statement is made on the authority of the friends of Mrs. H. B. Plant, widow of the founder of the Plant system of railroads and steamboats, that legal proceedings will be instituted soon to set aside the provisions of Mr. Plant's will and obtain for the widow and her son a portion of the dead millionaire's estate. The will provided only for the payment of a stated income to Mrs. Plant and her son, the entire estate being held in trust for the benefit of the grandson. Mrs. Plant, who is still comparatively young, was the second wife of H. B. Plant, and her son was a step-son of the financier. It is asserted that Mr. Plant desired that his estate should grow to large proportions, and, therefore, he refrained from dividing it among the members of his family. His own son, Mortimer, receives merely an income. "No member of the family was in the city yesterday, and at the office of the Plant system nothing was known of any contest

BRYAN SOLD HIS LOTS. Received \$250 for Those Given to Him

Three Years Ago.

LINCOLN, Neb., Oct. 5 .- The city realestate transfers to-day disclose the sale by W. J. Bryan of the two Lincoln lots donated him during his presidential campaign by W. M. Hoyt, of Chicago, in the interest of the free-silver cause. Mr. Bryan secures \$250 for the property and will, it is said, turn the money into the free-silver campaign fund.

Hawaii May Have a Railway. CHICAGO, Oct. 5 .- Through the efforts of Chicagoan, Herbert B. Gehr, a company

charter for the Kohala Hilo Railway Company, as the new corporation is known, was obtained from President Dole by Mr. Gehr on June 26. The capital stock of \$3,000,000 already has been subscribed, the greater amount being taken in New York and Boston. On Oct. 24 Mr. Gehr will return to Hawaii with an engineer for the final con-

DECISION IN BANKRUPTCY.

A Federal Judge's Important Ruling on Dower Interests.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Oct. 5.-In th United States District Court to-day Judge Allen rendered an important decision involving the entire construction of the bankruptcy act. The case was that of Mrs. Nancy E. Gast, owner of a valuable farm near Girard, Macoupin county, who filed a petition in bankruptcy, scheduling assets at \$24,000 and liabilities at \$21,000. Seven holders of mortgages on various parts of the property sought to foreclose, independnet of the bankruptcy act. Henry C. Hamilton, trustee of the bankrupt, filed a petition for the sale of the property in the bankrupt court and asked for a temporary injunction against the prosecution of the foreclosure suits. Judge Allen, in his decision, held that the bankrupt court had full power over all mortgages and dower interests, and that they must go into the bankrupt court. The practical effect of the decision is to compel the sale of estates, which are mortgaged to the full extent of their value, by the district court, and the claim is made that the

THE DEATH OF HARLAN

which are payable to the mortgagees.

FORMER EX-SENATOR PASSED AWA AT MOUNT PLEASANT, IA.

Was in Lincoln's Second Cabinet-Graduate of Indiana Asbury College-His Public Career.

DES MOINES, Ia., Oct. 5.-The death of ex-United States Senator James Harlan occurred at his home, in Mount Pleasant, Ia., at 9:35 this morning. The end was not unexpected, a collapse having taken place last Sunday. The immediate cause of death was congestion of the lungs, complicated with liver trouble. Overexertion in attending the am directed by the President to gratefully sessions of the Iowa Methodist Conference acknowledge American sympathy and sup- last week aggravated his maladies and caused prostration. His daughter, the wife the United States and urges the necessity for of Hon. Robert T. Lincoln, of Chicago, was summoned from New York city and was present at the bedside. Others present were: Jas. Whitford and Mr. and Mrs. Crawford Premier Schreiner, of the British South and son. No arrangements have been made African colony of Cape Colony, cabled his for the funeral, but it will probably be held in Iowa Weslyan University Chapel, in Mount Pleasant, on Sunday afternoon.

Mr. Harlan was the last living member of Abraham Lincoln's Cabinet and was Iowa's "grand old man." He occupied a clear that Englishmen feel strongly that the place in the affections of Iowans second only to that of the memories clustering around War Governor Kirkwood. Iowa proudly claimed him as her own, although he was born in Illinois and educated in Indiana. He first saw the light of day in Avert war by all honorable means." diana. He first saw the light of day in The Archbishop of York replied: "While Clarke county, Illinois, Aug. 25, 1820. Four years later his parents moved to Indiana. He was graduated from the Asbury University, Greencastle, Ind., in 1845, was married the same year and came to Iowa, where he has resided ever since In his early Iowa days Mr. Harlan farmed and taught school. In 1847 he was elected the first state superintendent of school serving one year. He then practiced law, after a season of study, until 1853, when

he was elected president of the Iowa Wesleyan College, in Mt. Pleasant, occupying he position two years. In 1865 Mr. Harlan was elected United States senator and he was re-elected in 1861. He resigned in 1865 to become secretary of the interior under Abraham Lin-The following year he was again elected to the Senate, but in 1872 he was defeated by William B. Allison, who has been re-elected ever since. In 1882 Mr. Har-lan was appointed chief justice of the court of commissioners of Alabama claims, which

position he held for four years.
In 1893 he was called from retirement to act as temporary chairman of the Republican state convention. As such officer made a speech which had a tremendous influence in checking the threatened bolt of Prohibition for practical local option. He was a candidate for the Republican nomination for Governor in 1895, but his age was against him. He also served as a member of the Iowa soldiers' and sailors' monument committee and was prominent in the councils of the Methodist Church. return cable." The cablegram was signed

Senator Harlan's wife died in 1884. She was a remarkable woman and during the civil war did much to alleviate the sufferings of the Union soldiers, having an unlimited pass from Secretary Stanton to go where she pleased. A dispatch from Dubuque, Ia., says: Senator Allison said to-night of the late Sen-"Ex-Senator Harlan's death will be deep-

ator Harlan: tively identified with its growth and development and in everything that makes it what it is to-day. He served the State conspicuously in the United States Senate during the most critical period of our history since the formation of the Constitution. He was recognized as one of its ablest debaters friend and adviser of President Lincoln during the period of the civil war, as he was later of President Grant. His intellectual strength and vigor made him a great force in the Senate, as it did in every place he was called upon to fill. During his life and in his retirement he took a deep interest in public affairs, always sustaining the side that he believed would best subserve the public need. Few men of this generation, or the last, possessed greater intellectua strength or a stronger personality. His death will be deplored by a very large circle of personal friends and by students of our political history throughout the country.'

FOR PULLING DOWN FLAGS.

Cubans Arrested, but Released After Posing as Martyrs. HAVANA, Oct. 5.-The son of General Sanguilly and the three other young Cubans

who were arrested for hauling down Spanish flags from the premises of the Commercial fire brigade and the Spanish Clerks' Club during the recent festival were released yesterday. They had all been put under cash bail in a small amount to keep the peace and all were able to furnish this, but they desired to pose as martyrs in the cause of liberty. It had been threatened that they would be put to work on the rock pile, but the civil authorities interfered and a conference between them and Capt. W. Pitcher, however, be kept under police surveillance. Senor Pablo Desvernine, secretary of finance in General Brooke's advisory cab- with the great Republic. inet, said to-day that arrangements were being made to charge all police expenses, the cost of public instruction and maintenance of prisons in the island to the state. Many municipalities, he said, could not pay these expenses out of the local rates and had. therefore, to fall back upon the public ex-chequer for the deficit. The police service in Havana costs annually \$85,000, a part of which amount is paid by the state. With regard to the question of control, Senor Desvernine said nothing had yet been definitely arranged. Governor General Brooke has instructed Senor Desvernine to formulate a plan for the organization of a coast guard and cus-

war. The bodies of these Cubans have been collected ready for interment.

toms revenue cutter service.

The governor of Pinar del Rio has asked

permission to bury the remains of 214 Cubans

who were killed in that province during the

Mexican Party Leaves Houston, HOUSTON, Tex., Oct. 5 .- After spending few hours here viewing the city as the

HOW THE SOLDIERS FEEL

BOYS IN THE PHILIPPINES HAVE NO SYMPATHY WITH THE "ANTIS."

Story of Situation There as Told by One Who Has Observed Conditions from the First.

Major T. B. Reeder, of New Castle, a eteran of the civil war, has two sons in the United States military service; one, Thomas B., with the Twelfth Infantry, now in Cuba, the other, Leonard M., a member of Battery G. Third Artillery, in the Philippines. Major Reeder kindly furnishes to the Journal some correspondence from the latter, together with a Manila newspaper, which goes to show that the soldiers have no sympahty with Aguinaldists at home. He wrote to his father from Baliway, Philippine islands, under date of Aug. 23, as fol-

"Having a few spare moments I will enleavor to acquaint you with the fact that I am still in the land of the living, with no complaints to make, excepting the lack of natives here for fighting purposes during the rainy season, of which we are now in the midst; consequently, not much active operations against the insurgents, except on the extreme outposts, where a few of them keep popping away almost constant-We made a detour into the country a referees and trustees in such cases can few days since, encountering an armed claim and take from the proceeds of sale band of 300 insurgents. They retreated after a few volleys, suffering quite a severe loss. their legal percentage upon the amounts Among their dead was a man, evidently an officer, with a fine watch and several diamond rings and shirt studs. The watch has General Pilar's name engraved upon it, but as to the positive identity of the wearer we cannot exactly determine. The natives firmly believe it to be the noted insurgent The American loss was one private I herein send you a paper printed at Manila, and to an interested observer of the past year in these islands it pre sents the real facts of the situation in very clear light. It was written by a member of the Twenty-third Infantry and struck me so forcibly as being the exact truth."

> From the newspaper article alluded to the following excerpts are taken: The happenings at Manila, a report of the daily engagements between the American forces and the insurgents, the part taken by the different organizations and the hero ism and fortitude of American soldiery has all been duly chronicled by the daily press here and in the States, and the following isconnected events that have attended the Twenty-third Infantry, and others, since the Filipino vowed his "mucho grande" vow that he would sweep the Americans into the sea and wipe the earth up with them generally. At present writing, while they do not love us more, their respect has increased immeasurably. Quite a good deal of talk has been going on in the States as to how the conflict might have been avoided; Agoncillo

> has aired the grievances of his people America and Aguinaldo has made the world resound with his lamentations as to faith unkept, promises broken and the ill-usage of downtrodden natives. As to the agreements supposed to have been had with the Tagalo chief, I know nothing, but I do know as regards the treatment of these islanders since its military occupation by the United States troops, and had every opportunity of knowing the truth during that trying period from the 13th of August up to the time of the outbreak. WERE TREATED WELL In an incredibly short time after the Americans had occupied the city complete order was restored and business was resumed as usual. The Spaniards, relieved from their harrowing care as to what Yankee Dewey was going to do, and that

their precious selves were in no danger of bombardment, pursued their old-time gayetreand amusements. Every citizen of Manila, whatever his nationality, received the full and complete protection of the law. The Filipino was no exception to the rule They were treated with every possible consideration, and any of their claims or grievances, brought before the authorities, received a careful and prompt attention, with a certainty of speedy justice and ad-justment, which has never been equaled, if attained in any civil court. His rights were everywhere respected and any ill treatmen of him, whether by Spaniard or soldier of Uncle Sam, was sure to meet with swift and condign punishment. He never before had such a market for his produce, and never before in the history of Manila did he receive such prices for the same. To him the American soldier was a veritable walking Klondike, who paid whatever price was asked-an experience hitherto unknown to the Filipino-who had been in the habit of haggling an hour or two over dos centavos or accepting without question whatever a Spanish soldier cared to fling him after securing what he wanted.

PLEA IN THEIR BEHALF. Their plea, or rather the plea of others in the United States for them, that they were ignorant and uneducated and did not understand our ways and manners forms but slight excuse. From August to February all without arms were permitted to enter the city, and the majority of them took advantage of it. Here they had abundant opportunity of observing the equity, justice and beneficence of American rule, where every man was equal before the law and a favored class had no existence. But the Filipino, used to the kicks and cuffs, imprisonments and murders of Spanish tyranny, mistook friendship for fear, justice for cowardice and fair treatment for the awe that their numbers and army were supposed to inspire. Thus readily and will-ingly they allowed themselves to be de-luded by their leaders and chiefs, who, findconcluded that a conflict would make him, like it had the Don aforetimes, speedily cough up the dinero.

Each day their conduct became more arrogant till finally an American soldier or, in fact, even a European was not safe from their insults. Their publications, which would have been suppressed under any other regime than our own, teemed with lies, misstatements and inflammatory arti- Fifteen Cases at Key West, but None cles calling the Americans cowards, hypocrites, liars and every other epithet they could lay their tongues to, urging the Filipinos to be satisfied with nothing but absolute independence and crying down annexa-tion. To your face the Filipino was much Amigo, Americano and Filipino egual, Americano mucho bueno and at the same time wishing to stick a knife in his back i it was possible to do so with safety to

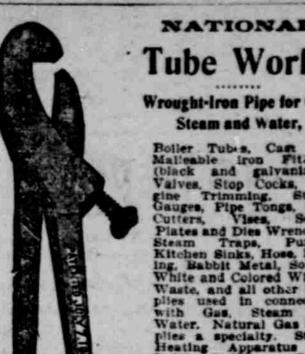
themselves. There are educated men among them, but they are in the minority. The average in-surrecto is ignorant, cruel and treacherous, and cannot understand a kindness or appreciate a favor. Yet these are the people that some of our good folks at home would grant immediate self-government, a government which, if permitted, would be one of constant internecine strife and could but end in anarchy and chaos, and to which even Spanish rule would be a blessing.

SOMETHING HAPPENED. Vague rumors from time to time had appeared and been discussed, and then drifted out with the tide of human events, as to an outbreak of the insurgents. But, while it was generally thought we would have them to fight sometime, it was believed that they president of the Havana Police Court, re- lacked the nerve to attack American forces. suited in the release of the men, who will, and their leaders were possessed of more sense than to measure their puny strength

On Feb. 4 a shot was fired. The fight was on. Not a word could be heard about going home. The panacea for all growls was at hand. The only growl heard was by those who could not be at the front, and they cursed themselves heartily as the most unlucky mortals and organizations. Once more we were comrades, all to fight side by side in a common cause, share with your bunkle the same blanket and drink from the same canteen. The boys were in an excellent mood for the scrap. But the roor Filipino was not supposed to know that the soldiers had growled themselves into the worst of humors and that it was a most unpropitious time to monkey with the buzz saw. As to the fighting, you know all about that.

Incidents of bravery and valor could be multiplied a thousand fold, but space will not permit. As a projectile leaves the muzzle of a cannon or fire leaps from the crater of a volcano, so the ranks of blue and brown hurled themselves on the foe, and the Filipino has been wondering ever since "were am I." The advance has been con-stant and continuous. Volunteer regiments Mariscal and party, of Mexico, escorted by Colonel Roberts, the representative of Chicago, General McKibben, the representative of tive of President McKibben, the representative of tive of President McKinley and the national government, and Joseph Lee Jameson, representing Governor Sayers and the state government, departed for New Orleans, where they will take the Illinois Central to Chicago. The magnificent train and distinguished party attracted much attention all through Texas.

Of different States and volunteer and regular fought side by side, and each vied with the other to see who could make the most brilliant advances and desperate charges; and in the bivouac at night, while they fried their bacon and munched their hardtacks, the utmost comradeship prevailing, they would recount the events of the day, realizing that bravery and usion is not confined to any one regiment or organization, or any one part of the service. Many a time, while thus rethered for



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would they recount the thrilling incidents of the day, and ever and anon a tear would be dashed aside at the remembrance of some gallant and devoted officer or herote and beloved comrade who had met his fate in the swamps of Luzon and whose presence would never again brighten the hap of a home circle, and afar from war and strife, in palatial mansion or humble cottage, would ever be vacant a chair of the loved one who took up the sword or shoul-dered the rifle for the country that has treated her soldiers so fairly and rewarded them so liberally.

FILIPINO NOTION It is the Filipino's firm belief that the Americans don't fight fair. He says that we have no chow chow, no sleep, no smoke cigarette; only sabe fight, fight, charge, charge, charge. March all night, fight all day-still ready for a fight. Says he works hard and builds intrenchments, Americano mucho say damn and come take it away. No care for bullets; Americano mucho bug-Thus the Oriental child of destiny, while his ambition is not as farreaching as that of Napoleon, nevertheless managed to be-guile himself into the belief that his genius was sufficient to cope with the giant of the Occident, and that his troops, in conjunct with their swamps, hills, rivers and apparently impregnable positions, could whip or hold at bay the boys in blue and brown, forgetting, if he ever knew, that these same boys are the sons of other boys who wore such fields as Bull's Run, Shiloh, Mission Ridge, Gettysburg and the Wilderness, and to which the present contest is a mere baga-

and his frame of mind is doubtless somewhat akin to the political aspirant who had a sure thing but awoke the next moring with a dull headache, finding that his majority had failed to materialize.

The result so far, we trust, has left him

a wiser if a somewhat disconsolate man.

ILLINOIS FEDERATION.

It Secedes from the Sixteen-to-One Financial Idea.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal, DANVILLE, Ill., Oct. 5.-The business of the State Federation of Labor was not completed to-night and a session will be held to-morrow. The revised constitution and platform were adopted. They provide for the election of a president, five vice presidents and a secretary, the same to act as the executive committee, and change the per capita tax from 1/4 to 1/4 cent per month. Section 6, indorsing the 16-to-1 ratio, was stricken out, and changes made in the manner of reporting strikes, boycotts, etc., to the state secretary. Robert McLain, of Springfield, was elected president over Har-ry Wilson, also of Springfield, and Charles Dold, of Chicago, who was a candidate for re-election. Kewanee was named as the next place of meeting, the vote being: Ke-wanee, 89; Joilet, 17. The rest of the officers will be elected to-morrow. There are six candidates for the secretariat.

Strike at Cramps' Spreading.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 5 .- Forty men employed at Cramps', representing various trades, to-day joined the striking employes of that company. The strikers held a meeting to-day and received reports from committees appointed to secure accurate figures as to the number of strikers and a complete list of those remaining at work. They say there are not more than 500 at work and nearly 1,500 on strike.

Carterville Riot Indictments. MARION, Ill., Oct. 5 .- The grand jury today turned in the first lot of indictments against the persons connected with the Carterville riot. Those indicted for mur-der are: Wesley Shadowens, Lem Shadowens, Charles Shadowens, William Carney, Will Kelly, Elmer James, Math Walker, John Wallace, Dick Kelly, Robert Hadfield, Frank Grider and Jack Nangle. It is un-

derstood that there are others, whose names Anti-Company Store Law Invalid. MORGANTOWN, W. Va., Oct. 5.-Judge Hervey has declared unconstitutional the law which prohibits payment of employes in goods or in script redeemable in goods at company stores. He held that laborers have the inalienable right to contract to re-

ceive pay in goods or money as they please Labor Meeting Broken Up. HAVANA, Oct. 5 .- A meeting called by the Federation of Labor was broken up day by the police under orders issued by Civil Governor Rivera, on the ground that the managing committee had not obtained a special permit authorizing the meeting.

YELLOW FEVER SITUATION.

at Jackson.

KEY WEST, Fla., Oct. 5 .- There were fifteen new cases of yellow fever reported to-day and two deaths. JACKSON, Miss., Oct. 5.-The official

record for to-day shows no new cases and no deaths. The camp of refuge, north of Jackson, established by the Marine Hospital Service, has fifteen refugees in it from infected houses.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 5 .- The Board of Health to-day reported three new cases of yellow fever and no deaths.

Movements of Steamers. NEW YORK, Oct. 5 .- Arrived: Servia, from Liverpool; Hekla, from Stettin; Ger-manic, from Liverpool; Pennsylvania, from Hamburg. Sailed: Auguste Victoria, for Hamburg, via Cherbourg and Southampton; Barbarossa, for Bremer, via Southampton. ROTTERDAM, Oct. 5 .- Arrived: Spaarn-

dam, from New York. Sailed: Maasdam, for New York. QUEENSTOWN, Oct. 5.-Arrived: New England, from Boston, for Liverpool. NAPLES. Oct. 5 .- Arrived: Aller, from New York and proceeded for Genoa. LIVERPOOL. Oct. 5.-Arrived: Majestio and Aurania, from New York. BREMEN, Oct. 5 .- Arrived: Saale, from New York, via Southampton. GLASGOW, Oct. 5 .- Arrived: Furnessia. from New York. HAMBURG, Oct. 5 .- Arrived: Patria.

from New York. LONDON, Oct. 5.-Arrived: Mohawk, from New York. Farmers' National Congress. BOSTON, Oct. 5 .- The third day of the National Farmers' Congress was devoted to the reading of papers by C. C. James, deputy minister of agriculture for Ontario, L. S. Coffin, of Fort Dodge, Ia., and Dr. E. J. Furness, of Indiana. James W. Robert-

Ottawa, Ont., spoke on the Canadian Department of Agriculture. The congress voted its thanks to Professor Robertson and elected him an honorary member. At the evening session there was a discussion of "Good Roads" by Sterling Elliott, chief consul of the L. A. W., and others. Gilbert Won the Shoot. SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Oct. 5.—Fred Gilbert, of Spirit Lake, Ia., to-day won the live bird match of fifty pigeons, defeating Charles W. Budd, of Des Moines, by a score of 48 to 47.

on. Dominion commissioner of agricult

Bank Robbed by Burgiars. RIPPEY, Ia., Oct. 5.—Burgiars on the Commercial Bank here at 3 o'clock morning, blew the safe open and obta